Secular Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail which arrived at Halifax per R. M. S. America, on Friday the 11th instant, was received here on Monday night. Below will be found a summary of the news up to the 29th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The domestic news is destitute of any feature of striking interest. The most lamentable thing is the condition of the Coventry weavers, towards whose relief her Majesty has subscribed a hundred guineas, and efforts are being made in other quarters to revive the trade in ribbons, by which the operatives of the city live. Mr Soden, the ex-mayor of Coventry, has been attending a public meeting in Manchester, where he demonstrated that the new French Treaty has but very remotely affected the condition of the weavers in Coventry.

The Marquis of Dalhousie died at Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, on Wednesday evening, the 19th, at half-past 6 o'clock. The state of his health had for some time precluded all hope of his recovery. Having no male issue, the Scotch earldom and estates of Dalhousie fall to his cousin, Lord Panmure.

It is rumoured again that the Viceroyalty is to be abolished in Ireland. Such at least is the belief across the Channel, and if the attempt be made, we hope that it will be attended with greater success than the last effort. Lord Palmerston was strong enough to strangle the East Indian Government in Hindostan, and substitute that of the Queen's. Having succeeded in the major, he ought not to fail in the minor affair. Hitherto, the Viceroyalty in Dublin Castle has been a nest of intrigue, and will so continue as long as the office exists. Perhaps an Irish Secretary may still be necessary, his permanent residence in London, with an occasional excursion to the Irish metropolis. Ireland is now so rapidly improving, in moral and physical advancement, that she can afford to throw off the swaddling-clothes in which previous Administrations have bound her. A few Dublin shopkeepers and a few place-hunting barristers may suffer by the change, but the nation in its entirety will be the gainer.

The Board of Trade returns exhibit the commerce of the country in a highly favourable light. Our exports reach nearly eleven millions per month, and this in a year which has been anything but favourable to trade. The new year promises to be much more expansive, in a commercial sense, supposing peace to be preserved in Europe, of which there is at present a reasonable probability; at all events affairs on the Continent have reached a crisis which forbid the expectation of our being drawn into the vortex.

The interest which the Bonn case excited two or three months back has been revived during the last few days by a new prosecution that has excited a good deal of attention throughout Prussia, and has been received in England with feelings of burning indignation. In the former instance, insults and injustice were showered on a military subject of the British Crown, residing in Rhenish Prussia, Captain M'Donald; in the new and aggravated outrage, the heads of eleven English families residing there also have been prosecuted by the State for sympathising with the wrongs of their countryman, and putting their sympathy on record in an address which appeared in a newspaper published in Bonn, and another in the neighbouring city of Cologne. For the terms of this address these eleven gentlemen, including the British chaplain, the Rev. Mr Anderson, have been prosecuted by the Prussian Attorney-General, and the publication has been declared to be "a public scandal." The public prosecutor asked for the acquittal of some of the defendants on the ground that they had been solicited to affix their names to the document, and did so without knowing its import; but four of the gentlemen arraigned were sentenced to different fines—one of them, Mr Perry, to pay a fine of 100 thalers, or undergo five weeks imprisonment; the clergyman to 25 thalers, or nine days' imprisonment; and two others, Messrs Cumberland and Drummond, to a similar penalty. The London journals have taken up the affair warmly, and call upon the Government to ask for explanations. With such a fact before us, reflecting men naturally arrive at the conclusion that the alliance between the crowns of the two countries is a poor security for the good feeling of the people.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 21.—The *Moniteur* publishes a report of General Montauban, from which it appears there are some inaccuracies in the account of the plundering of the palace of the Emperor of China. The general states that the booty was divided between the allies.

The announcement in the *Moniteur* that the system of passports in France will be abandoned, as regards the inhabitants of the British Isles, from and after the first of January next, may be regarded as the inauguration of the new and more enlightened policy on which the Emperor has now entered. Taken in connection with the greater freedom which has recently been extended to the French press in the discussion of all domestic and foreign events, the abolition of the passport system proves that Louis Napoleon considers that his dynasty is now so well established that he can tolerate with safety a liberty of action, speech, and writing, which would have been dangerous to his rule in an earlier stage of his assumption of imperial power.

Louis Napoleon, to do him justice, has always felt the absurdity of the passport system. More than twenty years ago he wrote and published the strongest condemnation of it which has ever appeared in print, and this masterly essay is to be found in the collected edition of his works. It is pleasant to find him, nine years after his occupancy of the French throne, adopting the principles which he maintained as an exile, and this is not the only improvement, we suspect, in the internal policy of France which he is determined to carry out. His free-trade notions have long been known to be honestly and zealously entertained, but he felt that the time for adopting them had not arrived until recently. The French Commercial Treaty is now beginning to find supporters amongst those who have been constantly abusing it during the last nine months, but that measure, great as an instalment, is only the precursor of other reforms which we shall find him introducing before long.

The correspondent of the *Herald* says that the war-like preparations of France are on a far larger scale than at the same period in 1850. The *Patrie* says that Piedmont is purchasing steamers in France, to convert them into men-of-war and transports. A Berlin letter states that for some weeks past large purchases of horses have been made in Eastern Prussia for the French and Piedmontese Governments.

ITALY.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article which shows that the interest of Austria lies in ceiling Venetia rather than braving the perils of war. It is significant as showing the impression which prevails in the Tuilleries on this ticklish question. The King of Gaeta, better known as the ex-King of Naples, cannot be induced to give up possession, and it is added that great exertions are made by the Powers friendly to Francis the Second to induce the Emperor Napoleon to continue to extend to him the hand of protection, and that these exertions will be successful. We doubt this statement. A financial crisis is impending in Rome, which may bring affairs there to a crisis. Assassinations in Naples are said to be frequent, and it is stated that they indicate a wide-spread conspiracy against the Sardinian Government, which appears to be unpopular with the two extreme parties—the Republicans on the one part and the friends of the Bourbon on the other.

Gaeta, Dec. 24.—The bombardment continues day and night. The firing is replied to by the besieged.

Milan, Dec. 27.—The *Perseveranza* states on good authority that the young Queen of Naples has left Gaeta.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier's report on the Roumelian mission has been published. The Vizier declares that the complaints were exaggerated; the Christians, he says, are not exceptionally oppressed, but the Greek clergy are much to blame. A commission of enquiry, under the presidency of Ethem Pacha, is to be named for Asia Minor.

NEW ZEALAND.

Affairs grow worse in New Zealand, where the natives appear to hold the royal troops at bay. This is a wretched quarrel, and affairs have been brought on solely by the bad faith and arrogant bearing of the representatives of the Government. In Victoria, the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada has attracted a good deal of observation, and hopes are entertained that the young Prince may be induced to pay a visit to the far Pacific. He could not be better employed. Such visits will enlarge his mind, and qualify him when the time comes for entering with enlightened views on the important duties which he may some day have to perform. If he were, while in Australia, to pay a visit to New Zealand, his presence might go far to cure the disorders which have arisen, for rank is a great pacificator, even amongst semi-savages.

THE PEACE WITH CHINA.

Pekin Gazette, Dec. 29.—Sir John Crampton reports yesterday that Lord Elgin, in a letter of the 8th November, informs him of the ratification and publication of the treaty with China, and of the march of the army to Tientsin.

The following telegram has been received this afternoon from Sir John Crampton, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 20, one p.m.:—"Prince Gortchakoff has communicated to me the following report from General Ignatieff, of the European massacre by the Chinese, English: De Norman, Sir Hope's attache; Anderson, Chief of Lord Elgin's escort; the correspondent of the *Times*. French: Debat, Intendant of the French expedition, one of his aides-de-camp, and a colonel of artillery. These are the only names cited by General Ignatieff, but the total number of victims is nineteen."

Paris, Dec. 20.—The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from Baron Gros, dated Pekin, the 7th November, received via St. Petersburg, confirming the signature of peace. The Shanghai ultimatum had been accepted by the Chinese. The ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin had been exchanged. 60,000,000f. would be paid to France as an indemnity. The emigration of coolies had been authorised by the Chinese government, Churches, cemeteries, and their dependencies, which formerly belonged to the Christians, in the whole empire, would be restored. A *Te Deum* and *Domine Salvum* were to be sung in the Cathedral of Pekin, after the replacing of the cross on its summit.

Another despatch contains the interesting and detailed narrative of Mr Parkes during his captivity.

Lord Elgin writes that he considered the destruction of the palace, where the prisoners were tortured, and the exaction of compensation, the best combination he could devise as retribution, and he explains at considerable length his reasons for that decision. It is calculated that it will be necessary to take forty per cent. of the customs revenue of China for four years to pay the indemnities already claimed by him and Baron Gros. Had Lord Elgin demanded the surrender of the persons guilty of cruelty some miserable subordinates would probably have been given up. In a despatch detailing the terms of peace Lord Elgin threatens to destroy the Imperial Palace if those terms be not accepted.

The remains of De Norman, Anderson, and Bowlby were recognised. Brabazon is believed to have been beheaded by an exasperated wounded Chinese general. Lord Elgin speaks highly of Mr Parkes's conduct, and recommends Mr Lock to Lord J. Russell's favorable notice. The publication of the despatches is not yet completed, but there may be a further issue during the night.

A private letter from China says that Bowlby died from starvation, his hands being also tied so tightly together as to prevent circulation and to cause mortification.

British and For. American News.

United States.

The Night of the Day.—The Country was yesterday electrified by the report that Major Anderson, the commanding officer at Fort Moultrie, had abandoned that fortress, spiked its guns, destroyed its buildings, and leaving its defensive work, mined, and ready to be blown into ruin at an instant's warning, had removed with the little force under his command to Fort Sumter, a much stronger, more convenient, and more commanding position in the vicinity. It does not yet appear whether this prompt and effective movement was impelled by the expectation of an immediate assault, or was simply intended to put to rest the noisy threats and preparations made for an attack hereafter.—*N. Y. Tribune, Dec.* 29.

Our dispatches from Charleston state that the Palmetto flag has been raised over Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, the Custom-House and the Post-Office. The State military, immediately upon learning that Major Anderson had evacuated Fort Moultrie, took possession of that fortress, and also of Castle Pinckney. At last accounts, the forts were still in the possession of the State troops. There had been no collision, there being but about twelve men in charge of the forts, who interposed no opposition to the proceeding. The seizure of the forts had caused much consternation at Washington, among the members of the Administration, who immediately went into consultation. The session continued till an early hour on Friday morning, and was resumed again during the day. While in session, the Commissioners from South Carolina intruded their presence, and, after learning from the President that Major Anderson had acted upon his own responsibility, demanded that the Major be forthwith directed to return to Fort Moultrie. The President could not, at the moment, say whether this would be done or not, though it is reported that his fears are so great that he may be induced to issue an order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.—*Ibid*, 29.

The House of Representatives at Washington, yesterday, showed a calm but determined temper in relation to the present condition of the country, in tabling, by a decisive majority, Mr. Pryor's resolution declaring the attempt to preserve the Union by force to be impracticable, and destructive of Republican liberty. A resolution of Mr Stanton, calling on the Committee on Military Affairs to report as to what arms has been distributed, and how, during the past year; and also, as to the condition of the forts, arsenals, and dockyards of the country, and whether they were supplied with sufficient garrisons, was adopted. It was a substitute for a more comprehensive resolution, offered by Mr Stevens, which the House refused to suspend the rules to receive. Though the resolution of Mr Stevens went more completely to the root of the matter, it would probably have been of less practical service, inasmuch as it called upon the President for information which probably he would have evaded giving, instead of configuring power upon the Military Committee, and so the House seems to have considered it.—*Ib, Jan* 1.

Further reported proceedings of the South Carolina Convention show that they have passed an ordinance to define and punish treason, declaring that the judicial power of the United States has reverted to South Carolina, vesting the power delegated to Congress in a General Assembly, and that the power of the General Assembly is not to extend, without the direction of the Convention, to duties on imports, the post-office, declaration of war, treaties and confederacy with other States, citizenship and treason. Commissioners have been appointed to various Southern States. They have also recommended that proper measures be adopted for the formation of a Southern Confederacy, by the appointment of Commissioners to the Slaveholding States, asking them to call Conventions. They say "the instrument called the Constitution of the United States is suggested as a suitable and proper basis to be offered for a Provisional Government." Various other ordinances were adopted, making provisions for a separate Government.—*Ib., Jan.* 3.

Rumored Slave Rising in Georgia.—The following dispatch, dated Macon, Ga., Dec. 27, is said to have been received by a Georgia gentleman in Washington:

Rumors of a rising among the slaves in the south-western part of the State prevail here. It is impossible to say with certainty whether an insurrection has really taken place, or is only threatened. The greatest care is taken to keep the matter secret, but most exaggerated reports are whispered about in the town to-day. There is certainly much excitement among the negroes everywhere, and the occasional rumor of fighting at Charleston makes them restless and very dangerous. I am told that some planters are hastily getting all things ready to send their wives and children to the North.

Washington, Jan. 3, 1861.—Mr Douglas made a powerful anti-Secession, anti-Republican, compromising speech to-day. He did the Republicans the gross injustice of attempting to hold them responsible for what may ensue from the conduct of the Revolutionists, in the way of dissolution and war. This attempt did not commend his speech to their favorable consideration.

The intelligence coming to-day that Georgia has seized upon the United States Forts and Arsenal at Savannah, and that North Carolina has done the same with those on her coast, is looked upon as indicating a general rush upon all the unprotected forts at the South, and as evidence of a desperate purpose on the part of the Revolutionists. There are but four companies of troops south of Old Point Comfort, at which post there are eight companies. There is a feverish state of apprehension in high quarters in respect to the designs of the Revolutionists upon this city. It is evidently determined to expedite precautionary measures to prevent a *coup d'état*.

Three Companies of the United States Flying Artillery are to be concentrated at or near Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of Mr Lincoln, and Gen. Scott will superintend the necessary arrangements for preserving order, in case any breach of the peace is attempted.

A dispatch from Tallahassee, Florida, says the State Convention, now in Session, will pass resolutions declaring the right of the State to secede, and then deliberately proceed to determine the terms of the ordinance of secession. Judge M'Intosh has resigned from the Federal Court.

Nova Scotia.

Murder at Tracadie.—Michael Potty, Way Office Keeper at Tracadie, was lodged in the County Jail this morning, charged with murdering one of his neighbors, a young man named John Delory, by stabbing him in the back with a knife at a late hour last night. We have not yet heard the particulars of this sad tragedy, but understand that Delory gave very little or no provocation for the murderous thrust made on him, from the effect of which he died in a moment. Potty denies that he is the murderer.—*Pictou Standard.*

Newfoundland.

A letter dated Saint John's Jan. 2, 1861 says:—"This country is in a most wretched state. The population of the island, exclusive of Bay St. George and the French Shore, is about 100,000, and the ordinary sum disbursed for poor relief is 10,000. This year however, twice this amount will scarcely suffice to prevent actual starvation. In St. John's beggars meet you at all corners. The cry hears their beseeching tones in the house, the office and on the streets. Sickness is also too common during the past year; no less than 1500 deaths have taken place here out of a population of 22,000. The great mortality is in a measure owing to the filthy condition of the town. During the Christmas and New Year's holidays the streets are infested with ruffians dressed out fantastically, with masks on, who go about beating every-body—all in fun of course—but unfortunately it is not uncommon with them to avail themselves of their disguises, and maltreat parties against whom they may have any grudge. In a neighboring village last Friday night a party of them attacked a young man named Moore, and literally beat his brains out on the spot. No clue can be found to fasten this horrible deed on any party. Last night, in Harbor Grace a gentleman was attacked in the street, and narrowly escaped with his life; about 200 beset him at once. In that town no respectable man thinks of moving abroad after nightfall unarmed and it is so common for some to be always armed, so as not to be taken at a disadvantage. Altogether at the present time, the country presents a dreadful picture of destitution, disease and crime, such as is met with in no country possessing the advantages of a free constitution; and what the end will be no man can tell. Even moderate men are beginning to think people must protect themselves."

Oxygenated Bitters.—This is a remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the numerous disorders of the stomach. It was discovered by a regular physician, after years of research. It is unlike all other medicines, and extracts the disease by its roots, leaving no vestige behind.

A Perfect Charm.—Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup certainly does, as the name implies "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhea, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of dragging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

Th Protestant.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

Emigration.—We observe with pleasure, by an extract in the *Islander* of yesterday from a letter in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, that the attention of intending emigrants in Britain is being directed to these Lower Provinces. In reference to this Colony, the writer says:—

In Prince Edward Island there is plenty of excellent soil. The climate, being an island, is superior to the greater part of Canada; milder in winter than most of it, and more temperate in summer, by the sea-breezes all round, than any part of the American mainland.

It is most productive in all kinds of produce common to Britain, and many of these are produced superior in quantity and quality, the summer temperature being very similar to the south of England; and lastly, it is the nearest Colony in the British dominions, and largely populated by Scotchmen. Labourers, active young men, can do well, and soon by care, become independent proprietors, while farmers with small capital, who have no place of abode here, and can get no land at a rent compatible with comfortable existence, are just the parties wanted there.

Supreme Court.—Three days of the past week were occupied in trying, before a Special Jury, a case which excited considerable interest, between J. B. Cox, Esq., of St. Peter's and the Alliance Fire Insurance Company. The latter declined, through their Agent to satisfy Mr Cox's claim for very heavy losses sustained by fire at Morell, more than a year ago, alleging that the fire was wilfully caused by plaintiff or some persons in his employ. A great number of witnesses were examined! but the defendent being unable to prove the allegation, the Hon. Dr Young, Agent for the Company, abandoned the cause, and withdrew the defence, when a verdict was given for the Plaintiff, allowing him the full amount of his claim, £1983 Halifax currency. At the close of the trial the Chief Justice complimented the Plaintiff, and intimated that no imputation could attach to his character in reference to the fire.—*Ex.*

Below will be found a list of the prisoners convicted during the last Term. They received their sentence on Saturday last.

The Queen vs. William Young.—The prisoner tried and convicted of arson, and sentence of death recorded against him.

The Queen vs. George Philips.—The prisoner tried and convicted of highway robbery, and sentence of death recorded against him.

The Queen vs. Mary Meynagh.—Assault. The traverser sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

The Queen vs. Sarah Mountain.—Indicted for concealing the birth of her child, and submitted; and upon being brought up for judgment, the Court, considering the case to be shrouded in doubt and many difficulties, suggested to the Attorney General the propriety of entering a "*nolle prosequi*" upon the indictment, which was accordingly done, and the prisoner discharged.

We learn by telegram that a dreadful fire occurred in Halifax on Saturday last, destroying one whole block of buildings, and part of two others.

To Correspondents.—We have received several communications this week, two or three of which we cannot insert, because not accompanied by the name of the writer. We do not require the name for publication, but to guard against imposition. We cannot afford space for lengthy notices of common school examinations, or a list of pupils who have made the greatest proficiency in their respective classes. "Orthodox Presbyterian" must remember that there are different views of orthodoxy. We think his communication scarcely admissible into our columns, but shall give it further consideration.

The Island Minstrel: a Collection of the Poetical Writings of John LePage, late Third Teacher of the Central Academy.—It is so seldom that we have an opportunity to notice Island literature, that we acknowledge with peculiar pleasure, the receipt of this little work from the author. The printing and binding of the book, which contains 242 pages, shows that our Island is making improvement in these useful arts. The poetry of the "Minstrel" is by no means of the highest order, though many of the pieces contain a rich vein of humour, and in some of them there is evidence of the inspiration of the muse.

St. Peter's Road Mutual Improvement Association.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, John LePage, Esq., delivered a highly interesting and original lecture before the above Association, on the "Development of the human mind." Love, jealousy, pride, ambition, hope, fear, etc., were each treated in its turn, showing the necessity of encouraging some under proper guard, and of suppressing others. The lecturer elucidated his subject by simple and conclusive illustrations drawn from every-day occurrences of life. His style of reading, tasteful poetical quotations, and rich humor, rendered the lecture peculiarly pleasing. The usual vote of thanks was returned to Mr LePage. Owing to the badness of the roads and unfavorable state of the weather, the audience was small. This is the less to be regretted, as Mr LePage kindly acceded to their unanimous request to re-deliver the lecture, before the close of the present season.

Donald Ferguson, Secretary.

The Dundas Affair.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor:

As the inhabitants of this Settlement have been grossly belied by the Rev. Edwin Clay, in a letter to the New Brunswick papers an extract from which appeared in the *Protestant*, I trust that you will in justice to the peaceable inhabitants of a settlement bearing the name of our esteemed Governor, give the following affidavit a place in your paper.

Alex. Matheson, J. P.

Prince Edward Island, }
King's County. }

The undersigned persons, being disinterested spectators of the disturbance at Charles Clay's, on the 9th of October last, inhabitants of Dundas, Lot 55, make oath and say that the statements in the *Christian Visitor*, over the signature of Edwin Clay, are gross falsehoods and perversions of facts; and that Mr Rogers was not encouraging any person to intercept the proceedings of the Court, nor in any way countenancing any person in any violation of the Law. That Thomas Clay and another person commenced an altercation outside after the business of the Court was over, which led to the breach of the peace that ensued; and deponents believe that the only person armed with any other weapons than their fists, were the Clays, and one or two others who took their part—That there was no ill feeling manifested towards the Sons of Temperance as a body, but against the Clays as individuals—whose overbearing abuse of the power vested in them led to the great excitement which prevailed in the Settlement on the occasion, and has kept the Settlement in a state of excitement since their accession to office. That the children met with no ill usage on the occasion, and that the assault committed on Thomas Clay and his brothers is so grossly exaggerated as to bear no resemblance to the scene as it occurred, and that the assistant Magistrate did not run away through the woods, but left as he came, in a waggon,—he nor any other Magistrate in the impartial discharge of his duty being in the least danger of any manifestation of ill feeling.

Kenneth M'Lean, Malcolm Nicholson, Angus Martin, Hugh Campbell, George Turner, Murdoch M'Kinnon, Alex. Nicholson, James Morrison, Malcolm Matheson, Angus M'Lain, John S. Campbell, Peter Johnston, Angus Campbell, Alex. Martin, Murdoch M'Kinnon jun., John M'Kinnon, Archibald Matheson.

Sworn before me, this 3rd day of Jan. 1861.

Alex. Matheson, J. P.

Christian Visitor please copy.

High Duties and Cheap Rum.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor;

During the last session of the House of Assembly, the duty was raised to 2s 9d per gal. on Rum not exceeding 28 of proof by the bubble, supposing that a large amount would be collected as a revenue, and to put a stop to the importation of white-eye; but instead, it has been a premium to smugglers. The belief is that a larger amount of Rum has been smuggled into the Port of Georgetown last year than any previous year for the last ten. One vessel, the S——g S——r landed 50 casks of 40 galls. each, about the the first of Dec., one cask of which fell into the hands of the preventive officers, but not before it had got as far as Montague Bridge. Our vessels are so well watched that they do not attempt to bring any, but the American fishermen can bring enough to supply the Island, and land it very easily. They lie in Fort several days at a time, and are never suspected; and it is impossible for a small staff of officers located in Georgetown to keep a look out for all, when there are as many as five rivers to land it in the vicinity. The illicit dealers are supplied by the cask at 4s 2d per gall. as formerly, and they are doing a tall trade.

Yours,

H. W.

Lot 51, Jan. 10, 1861.

Special Notices.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Nature, in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy adapted to every disease which "flesh is heir to." But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy. Such research and investigation has succeeded in discovering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensation, the

DYSPEPSIA!

With all its lesser and numerous evils; and it may be safely asserted that until the appearance of the *Oxygenated Bitters* a case of Dyspepsia cured was a rare experience in medical practice. Now under the influence of these Bitters the rule is to cure, the rare exception, failure to cure.

From Mr JOHN D. NASH.

Well known throughout the British Provinces as an extensive Auctioneer.

Halifax, N. S., June 16, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Having a very high estimation of the value of the Oxygenated Bitters, for *dyspepsia* and *debility of the digestive organs*, I take pleasure in giving you a statement of their operation in my own case. Several years since I was severely afflicted with a most aggravating form of Dyspepsia, which rendered my ordinary duties a burden. I tried many remedies with no benefit, until I made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, and I can say with the utmost confidence that this remedy entirely eradicated every symptom of which I was suffering, by the continued use of eight bottles, although the first bottle produced a decided change for the better. I consider this remedy to be of incalculable value to those whose stomachs have become deranged by the use of intoxicating liquors or by high living. I now keep them by me, and find their use to be a great promoter of good health.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN D. NASH.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by

W. R. WATSON, General Agent;

T. DesBrisay and M. W. Skinner, Charlottetown, and by druggists generally. j5–3i

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in pimples or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood; such as *Scrofula or Kings Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints* and *Heart Diseases*. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds Influenza Hoarseness Croup Bronchitis Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills—for *Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentry, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Pile, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms*, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by W. R. Watson, General Agent for P. E. Island.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

Are indispensable for the security of life and health. Fever, influenza, bronchitis, sore throat, diptheria, and bilious complaints are ever present plagues to mankind; but these can certainly and permanently be put to flight by the aid of these unrivalled aperient, detergent, and restorative remedies. The countless multitudes of callow and feeble invalids now languishing in all parts of the world under these diseases, who would soon find their healthy appearance, strength, and cheerfulness return if they judiciously used Holloway's preparations, from which no harm can possibly result. The Ointment should be well rubbed, night and morning, over the afflicted parts, while the Pills are taken with discretion. A great and happy change for the better will speedily appear.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

BURNETT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS

Of the really preparations that are thrown into the market for toilet purposes, we believe none can be found to excel those of the well known chemists, Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston.

They are conceded by all who use them, to be superior to most other preparations, and are valued accordingly. The Cocoaine is enjoying a wide popularity in this city, and deservedly so. It is in fact pronounced incomparable as a hair dressing.—*Hartford Courant.*

Sold in Charlottetown, by W. R. Watson, T. DesBrisay, M. W. Skinner.

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

The functional irregularity peculiar to the weaker sex, is invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially at inclim climate.

Ladies who wish to enjoy health should always have these Pills. No one who ever uses them once will allow herself to be without them. They remove all obstructions, purify the blood and give to the skin that beautiful, clear and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these Pills are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally, will keep the system so healthy, and the blood so pure, that disease cannot enter the body.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

TIME the true Test,—EXPERIENCE the best Guide.

AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY.

For COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION, and all Pulmonary Complaints, use the

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,

which has maintained its high reputation for nearly *forty years*, and is recommended by many of the most *eminent physicians and gentlemen* in the country, among whom are Rev. Josiah Lich, Phila.; Rev. Dr Lyman Beecher, New York; the late Prof. Leonard Woods, Andover Theological Seminary; L. P. Thompson, former Secretary of State, Vt.; Drs. Merrill, Perry, Abell, Parker, Berry, and many others; by the Press, and by the largest and oldest dealers in drugs and medicines in the United States and Canada.

Extracts from Letters received from Physicians.

"I with confidence recommend it as superior to any other preparation for the above complaints." "It has a superiority over every kind of medicine used, and has been used for lung complaints with wonderful success." "I am satisfied it is a valuable medicine." "It is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine." "To my knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it." "I confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior, to any other medicine within my knowledge." "Of all the principal remedies used for coughs, I am satisfied yours is the best, and hope it will be better known and more generally used." "I have prescribed your balsam, and regard it as the most valuable and effective remedy within my knowledge."

Price,—Small size, 50 cts.; Large size, $1. *Be careful to get the genuine*, which is prepared *only by* REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, and sold by dealers generally. d8—6m

MARRIED.

At Strathalbyn, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Donald Morrison, Mr Angus M'Dougall, of Belle Creek, to Catharine Nicholson, of Strathalbyn.

At the residence of the Bride's father, on the 10th instant, by Rev. Morrison, Mr Alex. Buchanan, to Flora M'Donald, both of Strathalbyn.

By the Rev. James Allan, on the 20th ult., Mr Alexander Brattie, to Miss Ann Lawson, both of Covehead.

By the Rev. J. Allan, on the 1st Jan., Mr David Lawson, to Miss Ann Auld, both of Covehead.

On the 10th Jan., at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. James Allan, Mr Neil M'Callum, Brackley Point, to Miss B. Cairns, daughter of Mr Robert Cairns, Broombush, St. Peter's Road.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. Isaac Murray, Mr Obadiah Rich, to Miss Annie M'Lure, both of Rustico.

At Cascumpec, on the 23th December, by Chas. Cromwell, J. P., Mr John Smith, of Lot 12, to Mary, second daughter of Mr John Cain, of the same place.

At Ravenswood, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Frederick Ponsonby Cammilleri, Esq., youngest son of the late Captain Joseph Cammilleri, R. N., Companion of the Orders of St. Michael and St. George, to Georgina Riddell Reginalda, third daughter of the Honorable William Fergan, L. C.

On Friday, the 10th instant, by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr John Henry Morrow, to Miss Catharine Shaw, both of West River.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. Donald Morrison, at the residence of the Bride's father, Mr Alexander M'Leod, of Lot 67, to Miss Mary M'Leod, of Johnson's Road, Lot 22.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr Samuel Campbell, to Miss Mary M'Nevin, both of West River.

DIED.

At North Bedeque, of diptheria, on the 7th instant, in the 14th year of her age, Mary Ann, fourth daughter of the late James Clark, Esq., of the above place. She was an obedient daughter, possessed great sweetness of temper, was much beloved in the community, and died greatly regretted. Her end was peace.

At Bedeque, of diptheria, on the 12th instant, in the 23d year of her age, Sarah, wife of Mr Arthur Craig, of the above place, and 2d daughter of the late James Clark, Esq. She was a dutiful daughter, an affectionate wife, of an amiable disposition, and much respected by all who know her. Her illness being short and her disposition reserved, she said little during her sickness; but we trust she knew in whom she believed.

Of Diptheria, at Brooklyn Manse, on Saturday, 30th Dec. Henrietta, aged 2 years and 6 months, daughter of Rev. J. M'Leod, Presbyterian Minister, of Newport, N. S.

At East Point, Lot 47, on the 4th inst., after a severe illness, borne with christian patience, Mr John M'Donald, in the 54th year of his age, much respected by all who knew him. Deceased was son of the late Mr John M'Donald, of Priest Pond, Lot 46.

At Lot 42, on the 4th inst., after a short illness, Mr Michael M'Innis, in the 79th year of his age. He was of a moral and religious character, and much respected by all who know him.

At Rustico, on Thursday, the 3d instant, Anne, wife of Mr James Duncan, and fourth daughter of William Crawell, Esq., leaving a family of three small children to mourn her loss, aged 24 years.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

December 22, 1860.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint William Monk, Esquire, a Master in the Prince of Wales College.

January 3, 1861.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. Thomas Alley, Esquire, of Charlottetown, to be Superintendent of Public Works, in the place of Mr William Lowe, resigned. Mr Alexander Campbell to be postmaster at De Sable, in the place of Mr Francis McKenna, in terms of the Act 14 Vic. cap, 12.

January 10, 1861.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Volunteer Force of the Colony—

Bedeque, or Lord Clyde's Rifle Company:

Lieut. Murdock M'Leod, to be Captain, Vice Robins, resigned.

Ensign Duncan McFarlane, to be Lieutenant, vice McLeod, promoted.

Alexander Anderson, gent., to be Ensign, vice McFarlane, promoted.

Commissions dated 1st December, 1860.

Irish Volunteer Rifle Company.

Lieut. Ronald Walker, from 1st Queen's County Regt. Militia to be Lieut. vice Lt. R. Reddin, resigned.

Timothy O'Connor, gent., to be Ensign, vice Kelly, resigned.

Commissions dated 2d Dec. 1860.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

Entered—Jan. 11.—Ocean Bell, Hobbs, Boston, ballast. John Bell, M'Pherson, Halifax, Goods.

Memoranda.

Arrivals in Europe from hence—Dec. 20, Bark W. Douse. Brig Carolina. 26—Bark Gazelle.

Kingston, Dec. 22—Arrived, George Dundas, from P. E. I.

The Brigt. J. B. Hanson, of Pictou, from Bedeque, P. E. I., with a cargo of oats for Liverpool, G. B., went ashore at Ship Harbor Sunday night, and became a total wreck.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, JAN. 19, 1861.

Exchange, 50 per Cent. on Sterling.

Beef, (small) per lb	3d a 5d	Oats	2s 3d a 2s 4d
Do. by quarter	3½d a 5d	Turkeys, each	4s a 7s
Mutton	3½d a 6d	Geese, each	2s a 2s 9d
Lamb per lb	2½d a 4½d	Fowls, each	7d a 1s 6d
Pork, per lb.	5d a 4½d	Ducks, each	1s a 1s 6d
Do (small)	5d a 6½d	Patridges, each,	9d 1s
Veal per lb.	5d a 4½d	Codfish, per qtl.	15s a 20s
Butter (fresh)	1s 4d a 1s 6d	Salmon, per lb.	
Do tub	11d a 1s1d	Herrings, per bbl,	25s a 30s
Cheese	5d a 5d	Mackerel,	none
Tallow	9d a 11d	Boards, (hemlock)	3s 6d a 4s
Lard	10d	Do. (spruce)	4s a 5s
Ham	6d a 7d	Do. (Pine)	7s a 9s
Pearl Barley	1½ a 1¾	Shingles, per M	
Flour, per barrel	42s a 45s	Clover seed, per lb.	
Flour per lb.	2d a 2½d	Wool, per lb.	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Oatmeal	1½d a 2d	Hay, per ton	90s a 100s
Eggs per dozen	1